(LVIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2954.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1803.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 18.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BY the Delaware from Liverpool additional European intelligence is brought. It does not appear that the French have yet taken poſſeſſion of the city of Hamburg, though they have infringed on its neighbouring territory.

Accounts of the plague having appeared at Malta is contradicted.

Letters from admiral Cornwallis, off Uſhant, mention that the Breſt fleet was ſtill in port.

The Amercan ſhip Commerce, Ray, from Rotterdam, for Philadelphia, with 220 Swiſs on board, has been captured by the Engliſh ſloop of war Ranger.

A letter from a merchant at Hamburg, ſays, "It is juſt now ſaid that Ruſſia has DECLARED AGAINST FRANCE; we wiſh for the confirmation of it.

The bill for raiſing an army of reſerve in England, after much diſcuſſion, was read a third time, and paſſed in the houſe of commons, the 30th of June.

Great-Britain appears to penetrate the paſſive policy of Pruſſia, and in blockading the Elbe has taken meaſures of the moſt vigorous and determined nature. It remains to be decided what part Pruſſia will take, and whether ſhe will not feel herſelf ſo much inconvenienced by the meaſures of Britain, as to require of the firſt conſul the curtailment of his extenſive continental projects—and the evacuation of his preſent advantageous poſition on the banks of the Elbe.

There is little doubt but the neutrality of Pruſſia is purchaſed, and that the equanimity with which that nation has viewed the late progreſs of the French troops, is the conſequence of private underſtanding.

England does not appear diſpoſed to acquieſce in theſe arrangements.

The following is lord Hawkeſbury's letter to baron Jacobi, the Pruſſian ambaſſador:

Copy of a letter from lord Hawkesbury to baron Jacobi.

The underſigned, his majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, has received his majeſty's command to acquaint baron Jacobi, that in conſequence of the violation of the territory of the free imperial city of Hamburg, by the forcible occupation of the parts of the banks of the Elbe, by French troops, of the control which thoſe thereby poſſeſs over any veſſels which may attempt to enter it from ſea, or depart from it; and of the purpoſes of offence againſt his majeſty's ſubjects to which they have applied and are applying, the veſſels that they have found in the ports of the Elbe. His majeſty has found it expedient to eſtabliſh the moſt rigorous blockade at the entrance of that river: to maintain and enforce the ſame in the ſtricteſt manner according to the uſages of war acknowledged and allowed in ſimilar caſes. Baron Jacobi is therefore requeſted to apprize the Pruſſian conſuls and merchants reſiding in England, that the entrance of the above-mentioned river is and muſt be conſidered as being in a ſtate of blockade, and that from this time, all the meaſures authoriſed by the law of nations, and the reſpective treaties between his majeſty and the different neutral nations, will be adopted and executed with reſpect to veſſels attempting to violate the ſaid blockade after this notice.

As it is with the greateſt reluctance the king has recourſe to this meaſure, ſo his majeſty will be ready to diſcontinue it, whenever the veſſels of his ſubjects may be enabled to navigate with ſecurity the river above mentioned.

The underſigned, is therefore directed to declare, that whenever the French troops will evacuate the poſition which they occupy on parts of the bank of the Elbe, and will remove to ſuch a diſtance from them, as to leave the courſe of that river perfectly free and ſecure to the veſſels of his ſubjects, as well as of other nations, his majeſty will immediately withdraw his ſhips of war, which may be ſtationed at the mouth of the river Elbe, for the purpoſe of blockading the ſame.

The underſigned requeſts baron Jacobi to accept the aſſurance of his high conſideration.

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

Downing-street, June 28, 1803.

In conſequence of the above, the following notice has been publiſhed at Liverpool by the American conſul:

Notice to American Merchants.

His Britannic majeſty has judged it expedient to eſtabliſh the moſt rigorous blockade at the entrance of the river Elbe, and to maintain and enforce the ſame in the ſtricteſt manner, according to the uſages of war acknowledged and allowed in ſimilar caſes.

JAMES MAURY.

American Conſulate,
Liverpool, 1ſt July.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated July 2, to a respectable commercial house in this city.

"Times look extremely gloomy, the prices of articles quoted in our price currents, are merely nominal, for every thing is extremely dull of ſale. Public credit has received a great ſhock, and money has not been ſeen ſo ſcarce ſince 1793.

"The letter of lord Hawkeſbury to baron Jacobi, announcing the blockade of the Elbe, has produced a very ſerious effect on the ſtate of our markets."

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Some private letters were yeſterday received from the Hague and Bruſſels, the contents of which are of conſiderable importance. An army of reſerve, to which has been given the name of the *Army of England*, is now forming at Daventer, under the command of gen. Deſolles; and the number of troops already aſſembled betwen that place and Fluſhing, is eſtimated at little ſhort of 80,000 men. An encampment is immediately to be formed upon the Downs, near Dunkirk, and ſeveral regiments are ſtationed between Calais and Boulogne. More troops are under orders for the ſame quarter, and there is very little doubt of the whole being deſtined for the mediate attack of this country. According to a letter from Bois-le-Duc, forty battalions were ſhortly expected to paſs through that place, to join the "Armies of England and Hanover;" and a number of freſh corps have lately been marched to ſeveral parts of Holland. One brigade has entered the Hague, from which place the Dutch troops have been removed, and general Victor has been declared, by the Dutch government, commander in chief of the Batavian army.

The following tranſaction is ſaid to have taken place immediately after Mr. Liſton delivered his note to the Dutch government, propoſing a ſtate of neutrality with Great-Britain:

On this occaſion, it is known that three commiſſioners proceeded to Paris, and they are ſaid to have made an offer to the firſt conſul of thirty millions of guilders per annum during the war, to purchaſe the liberty of enjoying neutrality. The merchants of Amſterdam offered to pay down the ſum of twenty millions of guilders, and the other mercantile towns were willing to add proportionable payments.—Theſe offers, however, were refuſed, and, inſtead of receiving them, the French government communicated the following demands:

The Batavian republic to advance thirty millions of guilders; to pay annually, during the war, fifty millions, to provide nine ſhips of the line, and a proportionable number of frigates; and to furniſh 12,000 troops.

Indeed, Holland is entirely deprived of any advantage it might derive from its own troops, as the whole of them are marched to join the French army in Hanover.

June 27.

By a conſular decree dated the 20th inſtant, all merchandiſe, manufactures, or produce coming directly or indirectly from Great-Britain or its colonies, even in neutral bottoms, are prohibited after the above date, from entering the ports of the republic. To this inſtrument is ſubjoined a declaration, that all communication between England and France, is at an end. The American conſulate at London, in conſequence of the above decree, has publiſhed the following notice:

American Conſulate, London, June 25, 1803.

By an arrette of the French government of Meſſidor 1ſt (20th June) no American veſſels are permitted to carry merchandiſe of any kind, directly or indirectly, from this country to any port of the republic. And all manufactures, or Britiſh colonial produce ſo carried will be ſubject to confiſcation.

Admiral Thornborough is gone to cruiſe off the mouth of the Elbe. Sir Sidney Smith has reſumed his ſtation off the Dutch coaſt.

The following is a copy of the communication made to the city of Bremen, by general Mortier:

French Republic, head quarters at Neuburg, June 4, 1803.

Edward Mortier, lieutenant-general, commander in chief, to the ſenate of Bremen.

"The Engliſh government, gentlemen, have ſeized French veſſels without any declaration of war; the French government orders that repriſals be made with reſpect to ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of Great-Britain. I requeſt you, therefore, on the receipt of this letter, to confiſcate, for the French republic, all Engliſh veſſels and magazines, and to arreſt all officers and ſailors in the ſervice of Great-Britain, who happen to be in your city.

"I rely, gentlemen, on your readineſs to conform to the intentions of my government.

"I have the honour to ſalute you.

(Signed) "EDWARD MORTIER."

Explanatory note of the wish of the commander in chief.

BREMEN, June 6.

"The general in chief commanding the French army in Hanover, relying on the amicable diſpoſition of the city of Bremen towards the French republic, conceives he may place implicit confidence in the ſenate for the execution of the following diſpoſitions: He demands,

"I. That an embargo be immediately put on all Engliſh veſſels.

"II. That all Engliſh officers and ſailors be immediately ſent to the French army.

"III. That the merchants of the city make a declaration of the merchandiſe belonging to the Engliſh, which are conſigned to them.

"Alſo their ſituation with regard to their Engliſh correſpondents."

June 28.

The Hamburg paper of the 17th, contains the following article upon this ſubject:—

"A declaration from the office for foreign affairs has been made to all the foreign ambaſſadors now at Paris, ſignifying that although the French government have found it neceſſary to occupy the electorate of Hanover, and there to aſſume the authority which was exerciſed by the king of Great-Britain, the French troops have, however, ſtrict orders not to paſs beyond the limits of that electorate, and to remain only on one ſide of the Elbe. But the ſtoppage of the trade between Hamburg and this country has done almoſt as much injury to the former, as if the French had actually taken poſſeſſion of it."

Laſt night there was a great deal of debate in the houſe of commons upon the bill for raiſing the army of reſerve. There were ſeveral alterations made in the detail. The bill is to be reprinted, and taken into further conſideration to-morrow.

June 29.

Buonaparte ſet out on his journey on Friday laſt. He was to reach Amiens the next night. He ſpent Thurſday at *Morfontaine*, Joſeph Buonaparte's ſeat, and began his tour on Friday evening.

The vice-preſident of the Italian republic has iſſued orders that goods and debts the property of Engliſh merchants, are to be detained for a fund out of which goods and debts, the property of Italian merchants, and detained by the Engliſh government, may be duly compenſated. A ſtatement of all ſuch Engliſh property is, in 15 days, to be communicated to the prefects and ſub-prefects. The ſame order extends to goods in Engliſh warehouſes at Milan, and to goods arriving in the ſpace of the next months, from England. At the end of that time the communication will be entirely ſhut up.

The French troops have entered the papal territories, and a ſtrong detachment is to proceed to the Neapolitan. The court of Naples is in a ſituation of extreme embarraſſment. France wiſhes to be permitted to occupy part of Naples and Sicily; and a wiſh from her is, to ſuch a power as Naples, equivalent to a command. But the Neapolitan government is anxious to be excuſed from receiving *ſuch* viſitors, and have applied to the court of Vienna, which has preſented a note upon the ſubject to the French government.

General Mortier has impoſed very heavy contributions upon the unfortunate people of Hanover; and has ordered the arms of the king of England to be taken down throughout the electorate.

It was rumoured at Plymouth on Monday laſt, on what authority we know not, that a French fleet is at ſea. We do not think that the Breſt fleet has dared to venture out.

June 30.

We are extremely happy to find the unjuſtifiable proceedings of the French government in the ſeizure of Hanover, have at length induced miniſters to adopt that ſpirited and deciſive line of conduct, which can alone put a ſtop to aggreſſions, which would otherwiſe know no end. The following was ſtuck up at Lloyd's yeſterday:

"Laſt night lord Hawkeſbury communicated to the foreign miniſters, that his majeſty had determined that the entrance of the Elbe ſhould be blockaded in the ſtricteſt manner."

ARMY.—Beſides the encampments at Brighton, Coxheath and Whaley, two others are forming near Harwich and Bradfield on the Eſſex coaſt. The Derbyſhire militia is ordered for Cuxhaven. Every regiment is to be furniſhed with two field pieces and a de-

tachment of artillery. It is reported that the ſecond field officers of the old militia will be poſted to the ſupplementary regiments.

July 1.

The cauſe of gen. Andreoſſi's diſgrace is ſtated to be his refuſal to become the medium of the moſt groſs falſehoods reſpecting this country.

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HULL, June 27.

An extract of a letter from Meſſrs. Thomas Lee and Co. Hamburg, to Meſſrs. Goodwins and Lee, Hull, dated June 14, 1803, ſays, "Every thing now ſeems to be placed on a ſure baſis for the Hanſe-towns, as the Hamburg ſenate have received the aſſurance of the Ruſſian and Pruſſian courts, that they are determined to enforce the ſtricteſt neutrality towards the right of thoſe places. The packets have now changed from their old port, Cuxhaven, to Tonning on the Eyder."

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PLYMOUTH, June 22.

By the Colombe French Corvette, which arrived here yeſterday, it appears, that ſhe was the forerunner of a fleet conſiſting of one ſhip of 74 guns, two frigates, and 60 ſail of merchant ſhips: ſhe left them in the morning of the 18th inſtant, and was making for Breſt when the Endymion of 44 guns, and Dragon of 74 fell in with and captured her in the afternoon of that day, about 20 leagues S. W. of Uſhant. The Dragon inſtantly made ſail for the Channel fleet, and joined them next morning, and on communicating this glorious intelligence they immediately diſperſed in all directions in queſt of them, and there ſeems to be very little doubt that the greater part, if not the whole, may find their way to the Britiſh ports.

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PARIS, June 15.

To Buonaparte the Great, the under-ſubſcribing ſoldiers, members of the ſenate, the legiſlative body, and the tribunate.

General, we have come to aſk a favour, which you will not refuſe to our zeal and our affection.

Without deſiring to pry into the ſecrets of your wiſdom, in which we ſhall have always a full and entire confidence; and only, if ſuch be the order of your deſigns; and in caſe that you ſhall not have diſpoſed of us otherwiſe, we intreat you to admit us on board the veſſel which is to carry you to England; and with you the vengeance and the deſtiny of the people of France.

(Signed)

Kellerman	Toulongeon
Lamartilliere	Bardenet
Vaubois	Deſpalierea
Dedelay d'Agier	Sahuc
Ligneville	Flix Beanjour
Angiers	Carrion Nisas
Duranleau	Serrurier
Laſcours	Rampon
Terraſſon Deleſme	Dubois Dubay
Duhamel	Jacepin
Daru	Latour Mauburg
Chabaud Latour	Aniel
Perignoh	Regnault
L'Eſpenaſſe	Travened
Cazabianca	Sapey
Bequinot	Auguſte Jube
Letranc	Leroi de'Orne
Nattes	Emile Gaudin
	&c. &c. &c.

June 27.

Letters from Bruſſels ſtate, that a large armed American veſſel, which had ſailed from that port, had fallen in with an Algerine frigate, and that after a very warm engagement, ſhe was compelled to ſurrender to ſuperior force of the enemy. Mr. Smith, late American charge d'affairs at Naples, was on board this veſſel, on his return home.

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VIENNA, June 2.

We are aſſured, that the queen of Naples has already ſet out for this capital. Some pretend to know that the Engliſh have been making every poſſible effort to perſuade the king of Naples to permit them to occupy Sicily, but that this prince, faithful to a ſecret article, by which he promiſed to receive a French garriſon in caſe of a rupture between France and England, has firmly refuſed to liſten to their propoſal. As the king of Sardinia entertains a great affection for the Engliſh our curioſity is much excited to know whether he will remain at Rome when the French enter it. It is generally believed here, that he will ſuffer the Engliſh to take poſſeſſion of his iſland.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 17.

The Eſſence of Spruce.

We have received a lengthy communication from Mr. William Jocelin, recommending the eſſence of ſpruce as a certain cure for the yellow fever. He ſays he has witneſſed its beneficial effects, both in this country and the Weſt-Indies, and obſerves that he became acquainted with this medicine on board the Britiſh ſhip Argonaut—that he was on board of that ſhip ſix weeks while cruiſing off the ſouth ſide of Hiſpaniola—that the fever was ſo bad on board, that in the courſe of five weeks about one hundred and fifty of her officers and crew fell victims—that the diſeaſe had become ſo putrid, that ſeveral died in two hours after they were ſeized—That the crew was ſo much reduced in numbers, that the cruiſe was given up, and the ſhip went into Cape Nichola Mole. —there the captain of the Argonaut fell in with the maſter of a tranſport ſhip, who adviſed him of the utility of the eſſence of ſpruce—this medicine was purchaſed for the Argonaut's crew, and given to the ſick, who were ſaved, for not a man died who partook of it. The captain of the Argonaut was ſo fully convinced of its efficacy, that, on his return to England he wrote a letter to the lords of the admiralty, recommending its uſe.

Our correſpondent further mentions, that about four years ago, he called to ſee an American at St. Kitts, who was apparently dying of the yellow fever; he gave him three doſes, one every half hour; in a few minutes after the third doſe, he began to recover, and in two days he began to walk—ſhortly after he recovered and left the iſland.

Directions.—Take three table ſpoons-full of the eſſence of ſpruce, put it in a quart of warm water, diſſolve it, and take a half pint tumbler full every half hour till it operates. It generally operates before the third doſe, and frequently pukes, purges, and produces ſevere perſpiration.

Auguſt 19.

Captain William Henry, of the ſhip Oliver Ellſworth, who arrived laſt evening in 36 days from Rochelle, has favoured the editors of this gazette with regular files of the Moniteur, Clef du Cabinet, and Journal des Debats, as late as the 6th of July.—It was too late to procure a tranſlation for this day's gazette.

Capt. Henry informs, that great preparations were making for the invaſion of England. Buonaparte was viſiting the coaſt of France. On the firſt of July he was at Boulogne, where he viewed the batteries, &c. of that port. Admiral Lacroſſe, from Guadaloupe, had arrived at Rochfort in the frigate Conſolante.—On her paſſage ſhe captured a Britiſh ſloop of war of 20 guns.

Peter A. Jay, Eſq; who came paſſenger in the O. E. is the bearer of diſpatches for government. They contain the official ratification of the convention for the ceſſion of Louiſiana, on the part of France.

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A ſtatement, in ſome meaſure incorrect, having been made in an Alexandria print of the reported capture of an American veſſel by an Algerine frigate, it becomes proper to ſtate the circumſtances on which the report is founded.

Mr. Cathcart, our former conſul at Tripoli, but reſiding now at Leghorn, has encloſed to the ſecretary of ſtate an extract from the Florence Gazette containing an article under the Naples head, dated June 1ſt, ſtating that an action had a ſhort time before taken place between an Algerine frigate and an American veſſel which had lately ſailed from Naples; with Mr. Smith, charge des affairs, on board, who had come from Rome for the purpoſe of taking paſſage home. The American veſſel was obliged to yield to ſuperior force.

Since the receipt of this letter another of ſubſequent date, viz. June 22, has been received from Mr. Cathcart, adviſing that he had received no further information reſpecting the capture. Conſidering it, however, poſſible, he immediately wrote circulars to the ſeveral American conſuls on the Barbary coaſt requeſting their interpoſition in caſe the veſſel ſhould prove to be captured.

The belief of this information ſhould, in our opinion, be received with ſome heſitation. It may be no other than a report ariſing from the capture, about the ſame time, of a Neapolitan frigate by the Adams. Or if an American veſſel has been captured, it may have been by a Tripolitan cruiſer. The veſſels of the Barbary powers are ſo ſimilar to each other in appearance, that frequent miſtakes ariſe in appropriating them to their reſpective nations. [*Nat. Intel.*]

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 18.

The corporation of the borough of Wilmington, (Del.) has interdicted the intercouſe with New-York.

We have ſeen a letter from Cape-Francois, dated the 25th July, from a very reſpectable merchant there, which ſtates, that ſeveral American veſſels had arrived to a very excellent market; but that the government inſtantly ſeized on their cargoes, for which they pay one third in produce, and the reſidue in a new deſcription of bills. No individual dare purchaſe; and, in conſequence of theſe arbitrary and lawleſs acts of the government, all confidence in it was deſtroyed.

Verbal accounts from Waſhington ſay, that the government have received information of the hoſtility of Algiers, againſt our commerce; in conſequence of which, the frigates Congreſs and Eſſex are ordered to be put into commiſſion. We cannot ſay that this report has reached us in a manner to entitle it to implicit credit.

Auguſt 19.

Summary of intelligence.

An active correſpondence was carrying on between the courts of London, Peterſburg and Paris, through the mediation of the Ruſſian miniſters at London and Paris; but in England they did not expect peace to be the reſult.

The French army was in entire poſſeſſion of Hanover and its dependencies—all expectations of an interference from the northern powers, as to the affairs of Hanover, the Hanſe towns and the Elbe, had vaniſhed, and England began to view their intenſions with ſome degree of ſuſpicion, as being hoſtile to her intereſts. Certain it was, that a conſiderable Ruſſian armament was fitting out with great activity.

The Batavian ambaſſador had left England, and letters of marque and general repriſal were iſſued againſt the republic. Mr. Liſton and family had arrived from the Hague, and was to go out immediately on an extraordinary embaſſy to Copenhagen. The duke of Cambridge had arrived in England, and was appointed lieutenant-general in the army, being the ſame rank which he held in Hanover. An expedition was confidently ſpoken of, to be ſent from Malta, to re-occupy Alexandria.—An immediate attack was expected to be made by the French on the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey: Five frigates had been diſpatched for their protection.—Great exertions were making in all the channel ports of France to fit out gun boats. The packet boats continued to run between England and France. It is ſtated that in one of theſe 20 caſes of garden ſeeds went from Dover for Madame Buonaparte! The firſt conſul had iſſued orders to the privateers and ſhips of war to detain all Engliſh paſſengers and ſeamen, even out of neutral veſſels. The French funds were at 48.

Vaſt numbers of homeward bound French and Dutch veſſels, with rich cargoes, had been captured by the Engliſh. The number ſent into Plymouth only was 105, the computed value of which was a million and a half.

Defenſive preparations were making with great activity all along the channel coaſt.—Forty thouſand ſupplementary militia were to be immediately draughted and trained, under the title of The Army of Reſerve.—Subſtitutes were at from fifteen to twenty pounds per man. The miniſter's contract for the new loan was conſidered as very advantageous. For a day or two the omnium was at a premium of one per cent. in the market—then fell to diſc. and proceeded to 4 per ct. diſcount. Great fears were entertained for the contractors on the day that the firſt inſtallment became payable. It was paid, however, with promptneſs, after which the om. bore a better price. On the 22d of June it was at 2 per ct. diſc. The miniſter had rejected the terms offered for the new lottery, and declared that if a better price was not offered by the parties, he would raiſe the ſupplies in another way. The Eaſt-India company had expreſſed their intention of oppoſing the extravagant new duty propoſed to be laid on teas.

A great degree of unanimity appears to prevail amongſt the people of England in ſupport of the war.—The late abundant rains gave a proſpect of a good harveſt all through the country. The price of bread was 9d per quartern loaf—Barley and potatoes very low—Port wine, in conſequence of the new duty, had riſen from 4s. to 5s. the bottle, and other wines in proportion.

Mr. Tierney had gained his election for the borough of Southwark. Sir Thomas Turton had demanded a ſcrutiny. Mrs. Pope, the actreſs, died ſuddenly. Her death ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by a fit of apoplexy, with which ſhe was ſeized while playing for Mr. Cooper's benefit.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Aug. 17.

"The ſhip Delaware, captain Beebe, arrived this morning from Liverpool. Her letters and papers are to the 2d July. The following is a letter received by a mercantile houſe here, dated the 1ſt of July.

"We have now to adviſe, that in conſequence of the ſituations the French have occupied at the mouth of the Elbe and Weſer, to prevent our ſhips from occupying the ſame, *our government has declared both rivers to be in a ſtate of blockade againſt all ſhipping whatever, until Pruſſia ſhall guarantee the accuſtomed freedom of trading to Hamburg, and other towns on their banks.* What effect this determined meaſure may produce, it is impoſſible to foreſee; but meanwhile all buſineſs is put a ſtop to, and nothing has been doing for ſome time paſt in ſugar, coffee, or the Weſt-India articles."

Arrived brig Tace, Thomas, from Liſbon. July 13, lat. 30, long. 56, between eleven and twelve o'olock, P. M. ſaw a comet bearing nearly due eaſt, and about 4 degrees above the horizon. In ſize it appeared about half as large as the moon at full, and produced a brilliant light; the horizon being cloudy, its riſing was obſcured from us. It was in view about a quarter of an hour, and was then again obſcured by clouds. From its direction, ſuppoſed it to be the ſame which appeared in 1661 and was expected to appear again in 1789.—From the beginning of July to the time of the comet's appearance, there was a conſtant ſucceſſion of thick and rainy weather, with heavy winds, more like to November weather than midſummer. On the day ſucceeding the comet's appearance, an entire change took place with a clear atmoſphere and mild weather.

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The following addreſs from the French ſenate and tribunate were preſented to the firſt conſul on the 26th of May.

ADDRESS

Preſented by the ſenate in a body to the chief conſul.

"Citizen Chief Conſul—The ſenate has examined with all the attention which the intereſt of their country requires, the official papers communicated to it ſince the treaty of Amiens. In your reſiſtance to the violation of that treaty, it has obſerved reaſon and juſtice, and in the negotiations which took place by your order, a love of peace.

"England wiſhes to graſp at the commerce of the whole world; it wiſhes to cover the ſeas with its fleets, and to ſtifle induſtry even in the boſom of every ſtate.—The French conſul will not ſuffer the Engliſh dominion in the Mediterranean—he will aſſert the independence of commerce, and the liberty of every ſea. He has revived manufactures in France by oppoſing to the monopoly of England barriers ſimilar to thoſe which ſhe herſelf has for ſo many years oppoſed to the commerce of France. Such is the motive of the war which ſhe has dared to kindle up: the cauſe which the chief conſul defends is that of all nations.

"Your moderation, Citizen Chief Conſul, has been ſo great, that it had need of being protected by your glory; it has manifeſted to all Frenchmen the ſen-

ous attention which you pay to every thing in which they are intereſted; it has doubled their confidence, their gratitude, and their love; it has doubled their ſtrength and their zeal, to defend that national majeſty, the image of which it more and more loves to contemplate in the conſular majeſty, and of which are at once more to be the avenger. When they read in the firſt anſwer given on your part to the hoſtile meſſage of the king of England, theſe words equally noble and pacific:—"The chief conſul conſiders it glorious on this occaſion to be taken unawares," they will with one voice exclaim—"Three powerful guarantees are always ready in France—the love of the people towards the chief of the ſtate, the valour of the army, and the genius of the chief conſul!"

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Address of the tribunate to the chief conſul, by citizen Trouve, president.

"Citizen Chief Conſul—The tribunate in the ſitting of the day before yeſterday, decreed, that it ſhould go in a body to expreſs to government the following ſentiment.

"The tribunate, in virtue of the right given to it by the 23d article of the 3d title of the conſtitution, after examining the negotiation which has been carried on between the republic and England; convinced that the government has done every thing to preſerve peace that the honour of the French people could endure, that the Britiſh cabinet, however, in this negotiation, has employed unuſual forms, falſe allegations, unjuſt demands, and even acts of hoſtility; that the peace allowed to France muſt be purchaſed by the infraction of a ſolemn treaty, by injury towards its allies—decrees, that the following ſentiments may be conveyed to the government by the tribunate in a body.—The tribunate wiſhes that the moſt energetic meaſures may be immediately taken, to cauſe to be reſpected the faith of treaties, and the dignity of the French people!

"Citizen Chief Conſul, in conveying to you this wiſh agreeably to the ſentiment of the whole republic, the tribunate will not repeat the expreſſions of its admiration for the attitude you have ſo long preſerved. The government has ſhewn itſelf calm becauſe it felt itſelf juſt—it remained paſſive to provocation, becauſe it was ſtrong in its right and in its loyalty. Nor will the tribunate praiſe you for having rejected every idea which would have degraded the national dignity; you are the firſt magiſtrate of France, and honour to the French was always a religious duty.—But they come to thank you for having truſted to their devotion; for having foreſeen that their courage would correſpond to their energy; for having thus proved beforehand, that if England entertained any hope of inteſtine diviſions, it calumniated all the French citizens, and made a calculation as falſe as injurious. Never has any power better demonſtrated this truth known in all ages—"*Iniquity has belied itself.*"

"Citizen Chief Conſul, glory teemed for you to have exhauſted all her gifts; when ſhe opens to you a new ſource, it gives us great pleaſure to receive from you an aſſurance, that the operations of war will not interrupt the cares of peace; of all the kinds of happineſs which your mind is invited to taſte, that of having wiſhed, of having prepared, and of having eſtabliſhed the happineſs of thirty millions of people, will always be to you the moſt affecting and moſt valuable of rewards."

The chief conſul after returning anſwers to the legiſlative body and the tribunate, held a converſation with them, of which the following is the ſubſtance:—

"We are forced to make war to repel an unjuſt aggreſſion. We will make it with glory. The ſentiments by which the grand bodies of the ſtate are animated, and the ſpontaneous movement which conveys them to the government on this important occaſion, are a happy preſage.

"The Engliſh government ſeems even to have been obliged to deceive the nation in the official communication it has made. It has taken care to keep back all thoſe papers which were of ſuch a nature as to make known to the Engliſh people the moderation and conduct of the French government during the whole negotiation. Some of the notes which the Britiſh miniſters have publiſhed are mutilated in the moſt important paſſages. The remainder of the papers communicated to the parliament contains an extract from diſpatches of ſome public or private agents. It belongs only to theſe agents to contradict or acknowledge their reports, which can have no influence in debates ſo important, ſince their authenticity is at leaſt as uncertain as their veracity. A part of the details which they contain are materially falſe, and particularly in regard to the converſation ſuppoſed to have taken place between the chief conſul and lord Whitworth, in the private audience given to that miniſter.

"The juſtice of our cauſe is acknowledged even by our enemies, ſince they refuſed to accept the mediation offered by the emperor of Ruſſia and the king of Pruſſia, two princes whoſe ſpirit of juſtice is acknowledged by all Europe.

"The Engliſh government thinks that France is a province of India, and that we have not the means of aſſigning our reaſons, or defending our juſt right againſt an unjuſt aggreſſion. Strange incongruity of a government which has armed its nation by telling it that France wiſhes to invade it! We find among the papers publiſhed by the Engliſh government, a letter of the miniſter Talleyrand to a commiſſioner of foreign relations.—This is a mere circular form addreſſed to all the commercial agents of the republic. It is agreeable to the uſage eſtabliſhed in France ſince the time of Colbert, and the ſame exiſts among moſt of the powers of Europe. The whole nation knows whether our commercial agents in England are military men as the Britiſh miniſtry affirm. Before theſe functions were intruſted to them, they belonged for the moſt part to the council of prizes, or the civil adminiſtration.

"If the king of England is reſolved to keep Great-Britain in a ſtate of war, till France acknowledges his right of executing or violating treaties at his pleaſure, as well as the privilege of inſulting the French government in official or private publications, without being able to complain, the fate of mankind muſt be pitied. We will certainly leave to our poſterity the French name, always honoured and ſpotleſs. We will maintain our right to make ſuch regulations among ourſelves as may be ſuited to our public adminiſtration, and ſuch tarifs in our cuſtom-houſes as our commerce and our induſtry may require.

"Whatever circumſtances may be, we ſhall always allow England to ſet the example in violent proceedings, contrary to the peace and independence of nations; and it will receive from us that example of moderation which alone can maintain ſocial orders."

NORFOLK, Auguſt 16.

The ſchooner Two Brothers, captain Bacle, arrived here on Saturday laſt, in 9 days from Cape-Francois, had 40 French paſſengers on board, who are all landed in this place. Captain B. informs, that the Cape was blockaded by the Britiſh, who had taken a brig belonging to Philadelphia and ſent her for Jamaica, ſuſpected of having French property on board. The paſſengers report, that a French 74 was taken off the Cape, and alſo ſent for Jamaica.

WASHINGTON, Auguſt 8.

We are authoriſed to ſay, that the Patowmack Company, at their late meeting at this place, determined unanimouſly to make no dividend in the preſent year; but to apply all the money in hand from the receipt of tolls towards perfecting the navigation. The report of the board of directors to the ſtockholders contained the agreeable information, that no greater obſtructions remained in the river between the city of Waſhington and Harper's ferry than could be removed in the preſent ſeaſon by this application of the tolls.

We are alſo authoriſed to ſtate, that the wealthy and public ſpirited farmers on the Monocacy have loaned to the company, and have actually paid into the hands of the treaſurer, a ſum of money equal to the removal of every impediment in the navigation of that important river, for a conſiderable diſtance beyond Frederick-town; and that the directors have already prepared a number of artiſts and labourers to commence that work, which it is confidently believed by the beſt informed, will be ſo far completed by October or November, as to permit, almoſt at any ſeaſon, the paſſage of boats of 100 barrels burthen from that rich productive county to Waſhington.

We felicitate our fellow-citizens of the town and city on proſpects ſo flattering. We have all of us calculated on the greateſt advantages in a commercial point of view, from connecting ourſelves by means of the inland navigation of the Patowmack with the fertile and extenſive country lying weſt of us, daily increaſing in population; but becauſe our hopes were not at once realized, too many of us have been too apt to yield to deſpondency, and to indulge weak and timid apprehenſions, that what was only delayed was never to be accompliſhed. Let the preſent ſtate of things and the certain proſpects before us teach more fortitude and more wiſdom.

If we do not henceforward increaſe in commercial importance with more rapidity than any other town or city in the United States, it will not be becauſe we do not poſſeſs the all important advantage of being ſo ſituated as to be able to buy, with the greateſt facility, and on the beſt terms, more of the products of the country than any other ſeaport—Nor will it be, becauſe we are not placed in a ſituation to ſupply the greateſt demand for country conſumption. The aſſertion is made by thoſe who are ſuppoſed to be competent judges, that we have already in this ſmall town at leaſt fifty retailers, as reſpectable, as ſafe, and as proſperous as any to be found in larger towns and cities. Three years ago we could not boaſt of one third of the number of the ſame deſcription. We have an equal increaſe in the purchaſers and ſhippers of flour during the ſame time, and we do not fear that merchants on a larger ſcale will ſoon diſcover where capital can be employed to moſt advantage, and where enterprize can be beſt rewarded.

[*Wash. Fed.*]

Auguſt 19.

We learn that the convention between the United States and France, ceding to us Louiſiana, was ratified on the part of France by the firſt conſul on the 22d of May; and that Mr. Jay is on his way to this country with the ratification.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 19.

A letter dated Waſhington city, Auguſt 17, ſays, "A meſſenger arrived here yeſterday afternoon from France, with diſpatches from our miniſters, Meſſrs. Monroe and Livingſton."

Captain Smith has politely handed us the following information: Previous to the ſailing of the Hunter, from Gibraltar, arrived there a Portugueſe 64, from a cruiſe of Algiers, where ſhe ſunk an Algerine cruiſer, and picked up 146 of the crew, and 10 Neapolitan priſoners that were on board.

Lord Nelſon was off Toulon, with 14 ſail of the line. The Victory, of 98 guns, took on her paſſage from England to Malta, the French frigate Ambuſcade and ſeveral merchantment from St. Domingo. The Britiſh cruiſers out of Gibraltar have ſent in a number of Swedes and Danes, on ſuſpicion of their cargoes being French property.

The emperor of Morocco has ſix cruiſers ready for ſea, it is thought to cruiſe againſt Americans, Dutch and thoſe powers who lately have neglected to ſend her preſents.

Arrived at Tangier, a Dutch frigate with preſents for the emperor of Morocco. The day the Hunter ſailed, the Revolution, Engliſh frigate, cut out two French ſhips from under the Spaniſh batteries. The French have made a demand of 14 ſail of the line from the Spaniards, to be got in readineſs immediately. Lucien Buonaparte was hourly expected at Madrid. The ports of Leghorn, Genoa and Cette, are to be blockaded by the Britiſh. The French have poſſeſſion of Hanover, Bremen and Hamburg. Sir Sidney Smith has been blockading Calais at the ſame time Buonaparte was there. Markets dull at Gibraltar, flour 7 1-2 dollars, no ſale for beef, pork, coffee, ſugar nor pepper.

Auguſt 20.

A very rich and abundant ſpring of petroleum has recently been diſcovered on the borders of Liguira, Italy, and is now, without any mixture, filtration, &c. uſed in lighting the ſtreets of Genoa.—It gives an equal light at fourth part of the expence of common oil: it is extremely limpid, has a ſtrong pungent ſmell, and its ſpecific gravity is to that of water as 83 to 100, and to olive oil as 91 to 100.—There are 520 petroleum wells in the Burmha dominions, near a village called Racnanghong, which ſignifies a town through which a river of oil flows—the oil produced from thoſe wells is of a dingy green colour, highly odoriferous, and is uſed for lamps and other purpoſes; it has ſome medical properties, and is uſed as a lotion in cutaneous eruptions, and as an embracation in bruiſes and rheumatic afflictions.—On an average, 412,360 hogſheads of this oil are annually raiſed from theſe wells (ſome of which are 250 feet deep.)—The oil of the Ligurian well (like thoſe of Aſia) poſſeſſes all the properties of coal tar, being in fact the ſame thing; the only difference is, that nature aleborates in one caſe, which reſults from chymical proceſs in the other.

Annapolis, Auguſt 25.

We are authoriſed to ſtate that Dr. Archibald Dorſey will ſerve his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county in the next general aſſembly, if elected.

WE are authoriſed to ſay that the preſent Governor of Maryland will ſerve in the legiſlature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their repreſentatives at the next election.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Pig-Point, on Saturday the 1ſt day of October next, on a long credit, if not ſold before at private ſale, of which due notice will be given,

BETWEEN five and ſix hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of a tract called WRIGHTON, ſituated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the beſt fiſheries, and adjoining to Pig-Point, where is commonly inſpected from 500 to 1000 hhds of tobacco annually, a warehouſe among the firſt in reputation on the river; there are on this tract of land a comfortable dwelling-houſe, out houſes, &c. with an orchard. For further particulars apply to the veſtry, or any one of them. To accommodate purchaſers the above land if neceſſary will be laid off in two or more lots.

By order of the veſtry,
WILLIAM H. HALL, Regiſter.
Herring Creek, Auguſt 9, 1803.

Will be SOLD, on the firſt Tueſday of October, at the dwelling-houſe of JOSEPH M'CUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

A VARIETY of articles too tedious particularly to enumerate, conſiſting of plantation utenſils and ſtock, houſehold furniture, negroes, &c. &c. A credit of ſix months allowed upon notes being given by each purchaſer, the amount of whoſe bill of ſale exceeds five pounds.

DORCAS M'CUBBIN, Adminiſtratrix.

FOR SALE, OR RENT,

THAT valuable farm lying in Broad Neck, on the north ſide of Severn river, about five miles from this city; this farm contains upwards of 600 acres of rich, level, and fertile land, and is as productive perhaps as any farm in Maryland of its ſize. If ſold a credit will be given for two thirds of the purchaſe money, and if rented, the perſon renting may have negroes, ſtock of all kinds, and plantation utenſils, with the farm. One hundred and twenty buſhels of wheat may be ſown this fall on the corn ground now in cultivation.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, Auguſt 22, 1803.

TAKEN up, by the ſubſcriber, living near the Bodkin, on the 24th of May, between the Bodkin point and Rock point, adrift, a WHALE BOAT, about eleven feet ten inches keel, painted on the outſide yellow, black bends, painted on the inſide with different colours; ſaid boat built principally with trunnels, a plate of iron on her ſtern, and has eight row locks.

FRANCIS ATKINSON.

*** *For more new advertiſements ſee laſt page.*

JOHN HYDE,
TANNER and CURRIER,
ANNAPOLIS.

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent ſoal and upper leather, which he will ſell as low as can be purchaſed in Baltimore. He will give caſh, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above buſineſſes. 1

THIS is to give notice, that all perſons indebted to the eſtate of JACOB GREEN, deceaſed, of Prince-George's county, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment, on or before the 10th day of September next, as no farther indulgence can poſſibly be given, likewiſe all thoſe that are indebted for purchaſes made at the different ſales of Jacob Green's property are alſo requeſted to make payment as above; ſuits will be commenced againſt all thoſe that neglect this notice.

ADDISON CONAWAY, Executor.
Auguſt 22, 1803. 1m 7/6

ELOPED from the ſubſcriber this morning, a negro woman named SALL, who I have lately got home, and abſconded under a pretence of freedom, being one of thoſe that called themſelves JOICE; ſhe is a black, tall, ſlender woman, about twenty-ſeven years of age, ſhe is ſo well known, that a further deſcription is unneceſſary. I will pay any perſon FIFTEEN DOLLARS that will deliver her, or commit her to priſon in Annapolis.

RICHARD DARNALL.
Auguſt 19, 1803. 1m 7/6

TAKEN up adrift, upſet, off Herring Bay, a ſmall SCHOONER BOAT, about 25 feet keel, with an anchor and cable, and all her ſails ſtanding. She had on board a cheſt and two trunks, and a ſmall barrel, three jugs and a caſe, with rum in each, and a handkerchief of cloaths. Marked on her ſtern "The Polly of Vienna." She had no papers or money on board. The owner may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on Herring Bay, and paying all charges.

1m 7/6 JOHN W. NORMAN.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appeareth unto me, by an inqueſt taken in Kent county, before JOSEPH HYNSON, Eſquire, one of the coroners of the ſaid county, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the perſon of ROBERT ASHLEY, late of Kent county, by a certain EPHRAIM ARMSTRONG, alſo of ſaid county, who hath ſince abſconded and fled from juſtice: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be againſt the commiſſion of ſuch enormities, and to bring ſuch offenders againſt the laws and peace of ſociety to juſtice—I have therefore thought proper to iſſue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and conſent of the council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Ephraim Armſtrong in any gaol in the United States, ſo that he be brought to juſtice.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the State of Maryland, this fifth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council.

Deſcription of the perſon of Ephraim Armſtrong.

He is about thirty-five years of age, of a muſcular make, five feet ten inches high, wears his own hair, which is ſhort, black, and curls very much; his eyes are ſmall, black and piercing; his complexion brown; his countenance remarkably dark and gloomy; when he ſpeaks he works his mouth about a good deal. 'Tis ſaid he has a brother ſome where in the weſtern country, if ſo, it is probable he has gone to him.—He uſually rode a grey mare, which it is ſuppoſed he rode away, as ſhe is miſſing from his farm.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 5, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation and deſcription be publiſhed four times in each week, for the ſpace of four weeks, in the American, Telegraphe, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer, at Waſhington; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, Herald, and Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; and Mr. Smith's paper, at Eaſton.

By order,
2 NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

PROFILE LIKENESSES,

Will be taken a week or two with the

Patent Phyſiognotrace,

At the houſe of Lloyd M. Lowe,
Corn-Hill-ſtreet. 2

☞ Four for a quarter of a dollar.

Annapolis, Auguſt 12, 1803.

NOTICE,

That on the firſt day of September, will be SOLD, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter,

PART of the property of JOHN TUCKER, deceaſed, viz. Some houſehold furniture, carpenter's tools, and likewiſe a ſloop and ſcow, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. W. Tucker, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of ſale will be known on the day appointed.

SARAH TUCKER, Adminiſtratrix.
Annapolis, Auguſt 15, 1803. 2

THE ſubſcribers to the ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB are requeſted to meet at William Caton's tavern, on Friday the 26th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, to make arrangements for the races.

Annapolis, Auguſt 11, 1803. 2X

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 15, 1803.

ORDERED, That the ſale made by THOMAS ROGERS of the real eſtate of Gilbert Hamilton Smith and Thomas Dobbin, of three hundred and twenty-one and an half acres of land, at three pounds ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence per acre, ſhall be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the firſt day of October next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of September next.

True copy.
Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE copartnerſhip heretofore exiſting between the ſubſcribers, under the firm of ROWLES and MACKUBIN, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. Thoſe perſons having claims againſt ſaid concern will preſent them for payment, and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment to Rezin Rowles, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the buſineſs of ſaid concern.

REZIN ROWLES,
WM. H. MACKUBIN.

N. B. Rezin Rowles means to continue at No. 56, Cumberland Row, in the grocery and commiſſion buſineſs—All thoſe who have and will favour him with their cuſtom, may reſt aſſured of punctuality and diſpatch.

Baltimore, Auguſt 9, 1803. 2

NOTICE.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade, and otherwiſe, I am under the diſagreeable neceſſity of petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to releaſe me from debts which I am unable to pay.

BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.
Auguſt 13, 1803. 2

WHEREAS Henry Howard, the ſheriff, has thought proper to publiſh my perſonal property in the Maryland Gazette for ſale by him as ſheriff, to wit: An undefined number of negroes, horſes, and crop, to ſatisfy a debt due William Taylor. I ſhould not have noticed ſaid publication, but as an impreſſion unfavourable to my credit might otherwiſe go abroad, I conceive it requiſite to refute an aſperſion ſo iniquitous; and as facts are ſuch ſtubborn things, that no ingenious reaſoning can overſet or even gainſay, I ſtate the facts, and leave my friends and the public to judge with what propriety the ſheriff has advertiſed my property. In June, 1799, I gave my bond to William Taylor for 771 dollars, in a few days after ſaid Taylor had obtained my bond, contrary to his promiſe to me, he inſtituted ſuit upon it, and aſſigned it away, and having reaſons to be diſpleaſed with the above conduct of ſaid Taylor, I ſuffered the bond to run to judgment, which was in May term, 1802, and as the ſheriff became amerſed for the debt by the precipitate and unwarranted conduct of the lawyer who brought the ſuit. I have ſince paid the ſheriff, as the receipts can teſtify—in September laſt 400 dollars, in October 195, in November 300, and in the firſt week of the preſent month 70, in all 965 dollars, which covers the principal and intereſt of the debt, and ſundry pounds over. I will now leave it to the public to judge with what motives ſo large a portion of my property ſhould be advertiſed at the very time the whole debt had been ſatisfied and overpaid. Therefore my friends in particular, and the public in general, may reſt aſſured that the above ſtatement is correct, and that my property ſtill ſtands upon a ſure and ſolid foundation.

RICHARD HOPKINS, (Phyſician).
Patapſco, July 29. 2

Diſſolved Partnerſhip.

THE public are reſpectfully informed, that the partnerſhip of WHEELER and SCOTT is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, and the ſubſcriber is authoriſed to receive payment of all debts due the ſaid firm. He takes this opportunity to return his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for paſt favours, and informs them that he has removed to the ſmall blue ſtore, nearly oppoſite Mr. Caton's tavern, where he keeps a conſtant ſupply of wet goods and groceries, among which are, beſt James river tobacco and Spaniſh ſegars.

LEONARD SCOTT.
3 Annapolis, Auguſt 1, 1803.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away yeſterday from the ſubſcriber, living near Annapolis, a negro woman named MILLY, about twenty-three years old, five feet high, of a yellowiſh complexion; had on and took with her two ſtampt cotton jackets, a calico gown, white cotton petticoat, two oſnabrig petticoats, oſnabrig ſhift, and a matchcoat blanket; the ſaid woman carried with her a dark mulatto female child about two years old. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, with her child, and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter gets them again, ſhall receive, if taken ten miles from home, TEN DOLLARS, if out of the county, and above fifteen miles from home, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, if twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and if out of the ſtate, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

JOHN WORTHINGTON.
Auguſt 17, 1803. 2X

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,

DENON'S Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the campaigns of Gen. Buonaparte in that country, and published under his immediate patronage; translated from the French; 2 vols. with plates.

Public Characters, foreign and American,
The Noble Wanderer, 2 vols.
Lottery of Life, 3 do.
Orphan of Llangloed, 3 do.
Lady of the Cave, 3 do.
Caſtle of Caithness, 2 do.
} NOVELS, London editions, elegant binding.

D'Iſraeli's Romances,
The Spectator, 8 vols.
The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield.

A few copies of the celebrated Comedy of JOHN BULL, by Coleman.

Marriage Promiſe.
Forſyth on Fruit Trees,
An Epitome of Mr Forſyth's Treatiſe on the culture and management of Fruit Trees; alſo, Notes on American Gardening and Fruits, &c. by an American Farmer.
Broad Grins, by Coleman.

Dilworth's Aſſiſtant; to which is added, a compendious Syſtem of Practical Gauging; containing all the rules, fully exemplified, neceſſary to a perfect practical knowledge of this uſeful art—By Robert Patterſon, Profeſſor of the Mathematics in the University of Pennſylvania,—Fiſher's Young Man's Companion, Scots Leſſons, Looking Glaſs for the Mind, Harriſon's Grammer.

Mungo Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's Pronouncing and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Addreſſes to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.

Folio poſt, quarto do. thick, thin and ſuperior gilt, Demy and Foolſcap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkſtands, Ink-powder, Slates and ſlate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Paſteboard, &c.

Annapolis, Auguſt 16, 1803.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the ſolicitation of a number of my friends, I reſpectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myſelf as a candidate for your ſuffrages at the enſuing election of a ſheriff of this county, and to aſſure you, ſhould I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion ſhall be made to give general ſatisfaction, and to prove myſelf worthy of your confidence and ſupport.

As it is my wiſh to avoid egotiſm, and as few taſks can be impoſed on a man more diſagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiaſt, I ſhall therefore forbear making any farther profeſſions on the ſcore of abilities, than to obſerve, that I have acted for ſometime paſt as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Eſquire, the preſent ſheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myſelf, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

11 ROBERT WELCH, of BEN.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE,
Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his ſtay (which will be until the cloſe of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all deſcriptions that may ſtand in need of repainting, and that in the beſt manner, with arms, creſt, cyphers, &c. he pledges himſelf to execute the ſame in the beſt manner from the common mode of varniſh to the durable poliſh.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the ſign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803. 6

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-houſe, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Eſq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houſes, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON now in poſſeſſion of the premiſes, or to

33 SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.